

# INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China

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SUBJECT Chinese Communist Military Installations, Pearl  
River Delta

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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1. Between June and August 1951 Chinese Communist installations in Kwangtung coastal areas near Hong Kong were as follows:

Chiao (113-39, 22-24) Island and  
Mahuan (馬環), near Paoan  
(113-56, 22-32)

1 Russian long-range 4-inch gun,  
range 18,000 meters.

Neilingting (113- , 22- )

2 artillery pieces, range 7,000  
meters, each supported by 3 to 6  
mountain and small caliber guns.

Maoshan (貓山), about two  
miles from Yaimen (崖門) in  
Hsinhui (113-06, 22-34)

Important stronghold. Good wharf  
for light naval vessels on sea side  
of Maoshan. Forts in harbor. Three  
long-range guns, 2 x 60 mm guns, 5  
rocket guns at mouth of Yaimen.

Wanshan Islands

Five thousand able-bodied youths  
concentrated and trained on islands  
for construction and defense works.

North Jungshut'ou

3 gun emplacements.

P'ingchou (114-27, 22-33)

2 fortifications, each accommodating  
40 people; 5 gun emplacements.

Tankanshan (114- , 22- ) and  
Tap'ut'ai (大浦台)

4 gun emplacements; 3 air-raid  
shelters being built.

Santsao (113- , 22- )

2 transport planes; 5 fighter planes.

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No Change in Class. ☒

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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2. As of late August, a cement fortress had been built opposite the stone house formerly occupied by the Customs Office on Tungao (113- , 22- ). This fortress stood about four feet above ground and had trenches on both sides. There were about 14 soldiers in the stone house.
3. Between June and August there were the following two defense lines along the seacoast of Chungshan Hsien:
  - a. The southeast defense line, which ran from the Hengmenk'ou (橫門口), in the 4 District, to Chihhsingmen (金星門), in the 6 District, via Mank'oumen (滿口門). It adjoined the 8 District in the south. There were outposts on Neilingting, Wailingting, and Ch'iao Islands. These outposts would enable the Communists to control the sea off the islands and would serve as cover for their defense positions.
  - b. The southwest defense line, which ran from Chiup'u (九浦) Island to Santsao and Chihsinchou (鷓心洲), via Tawanshan (大萬山), Hsiaowan-shan (小萬山), Tungao, Tahengch'in (大橫琴), and Hsiaohengch'in (小橫琴).
4. Attached to this report is a map showing the defense system established by the Chinese Communist troops at T'angchia Wan in Chungshan Hsien as of late August.<sup>1</sup> Explanatory notes are as follows:
  - a. The area between the red dotted line and the shoreline was a forbidden area.
  - b. The area bounded by the purple dotted line was restricted and could not be entered after 8 p.m.
  - c. The section of highway indicated by the red arrow was new, having been constructed after the establishment of the forbidden area.
  - d. Buildings and installations are indicated by figures in red, as follows:
    - (1) Concrete pillboxes for machine gun emplacements.
    - (2) Army barracks.
    - (3) Houses which had been converted into barracks.
    - (4) Battalion headquarters of the 4 Regiment, Kwangtung-Kwangsi Column, formerly the site of a high school.
    - (5) Concrete pillboxes for machine gun emplacements -- less than two feet above ground and connected by trenches.
    - (6) Large concrete pier constructed during the Japanese occupation period. As of late August it was the only pier for the loading and unloading of supplies.
    - (7) Chichingt'ou (鷓鴣頭) Mountain, also called Tachit'ou (大鷓頭) Mountain, which protrudes over the sea, was a site for an important supply depot of the 3 Supply Base for the storage of gasoline, diesel oil, ammunition and other materials in large quantities. The depots were formed by excavating three mountain caves. All of the Chinese Communist war vessels in the Wanshan Islands were supplied from this depot. The motor highway leading from T'angchia Wan originally led through Tachit'ou Mountain, but since the conversion of the mountain into a supply depot, the highway has been blocked and a new road built, detouring around the mountain. The depot was guarded by one infantry company.
    - (8) Office of the 3 Supply Depot.
    - (9) Paip'ai (白牌) Mountain, where there are dense groves. From the foothills three fortresses could be seen. Russian-type guns of 14,000 meter range were said to be emplaced there. However, since the area was restricted, close observation was impossible.

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(10) On the high mountain immediately behind Tachit'ou Mountain there was once a stone house used by the local self-defense unit as a lookout station. As of early September this house had been repaired by the Chinese Communists and was being used as a lookout station. A 13 mm (sic) anti-aircraft machine gun had been set up next to the stone house, in which a military telephone had been installed.

(11) Hsiang government office of T'angchia Wan.

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. The Houhuan (後環) Shoal is larger than the Ch'ienwan (前環) Shoal. At ebb tide the water recedes from the two shoals almost in line with the concrete wharf. Communist officers and men used to live in the shrines of T'angchia Wan, among the inhabitants, but since early 1951 they have moved to Ch'ienwan and Houhuan, and the fishermen who were inhabitants of Ch'ienwan have been forced back to their villages (sic). On 7 September there was a battalion of troops of the 4 Regiment, Kwangtung-Kwangsi Column at T'angchia Wan; there were also 150 marines and 60 militiamen.

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